

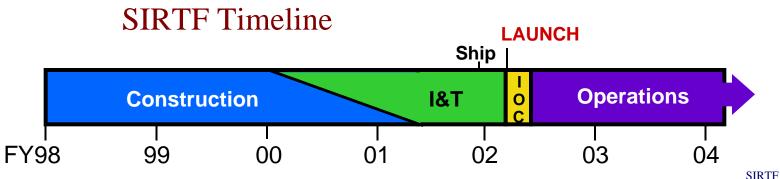
Space Infrared Telescope Facility (SIRTF)

Presented by

Michael Werner Project Scientist

Three Major Questions for SIRTF

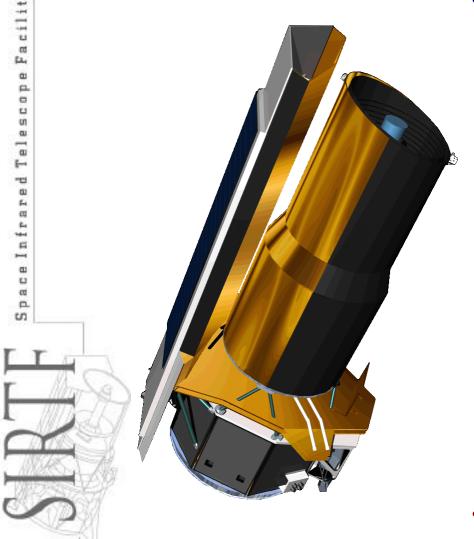
- 1. How Common are Planetary Systems?
 - Requires the SIRTF telescope to be cold
- 2. How Much of the Star Formation History of the Universe is Hidden in the Infrared?
 - Requires broad wavelength coverage, large area imaging arrays, and ~arcsec spatial resolution
- 3. What was the Composition of the Forming Solar System?
 - Requires sensitive spectroscopic instruments based on infrared detector arrays



Mission

SIRTF - 1

Space Infrared Telescope Facility



A NASA Origins Mission

Infrared Great Observatory

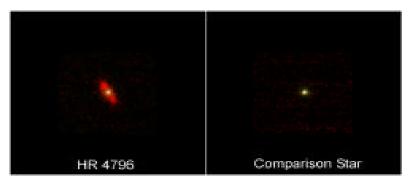
- Background Limited Performance
 3-180µm
- 85 cm f/12 Beryllium Telescope < 5.5K
- 6.5µm Diffraction Limit
- New Generation Detector Arrays
- Three Focal Plane Instruments
 - Imaging/Photometry, 3-180µm
 - Spectroscopy, 5-40µm
 - Spectrophotometry, 50-100µm
- >75% of observing time for the General Scientific Community
- 2.5 yr Lifetime/5 yr Goal
- Launch in Dec. 2001 (Delta 7920H)
- Solar Orbit
- \$450 M Development Phase Cost Cap
- A Major Element of NASA's Origins Program

A NASA Origins

Mission

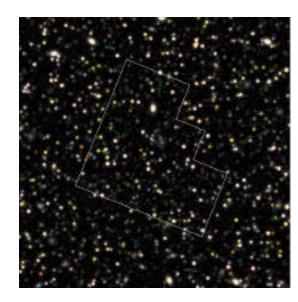
The Uniqueness of the Infrared

Infrared Observations Probe:

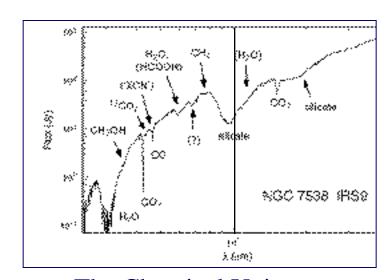


The Dusty Universe





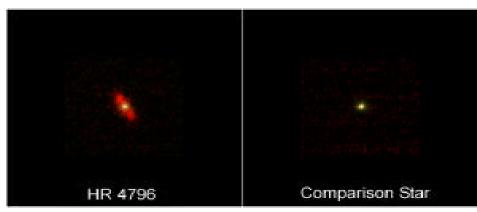
The Distant Universe



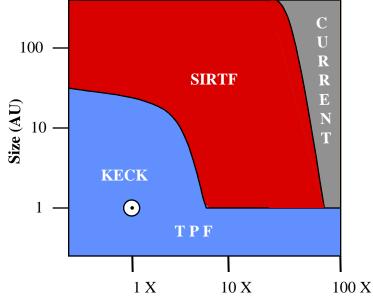
The Chemical Universe



How Common are Planetary Systems?



- Disks of cold dust around sun-like stars signal the presence of planetary systems
- Our Sun has a very thin disk the zodiacal cloud
- SIRTF can study systems only a few times larger and/or dustier than our own solar system
- Keck Interferometer and TPF can extend these measurements to the solar system level





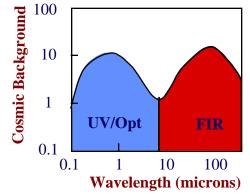
A NASA Origins Mission

How Much of the Star Formation History of the Universe is Hidden in the Infrared?

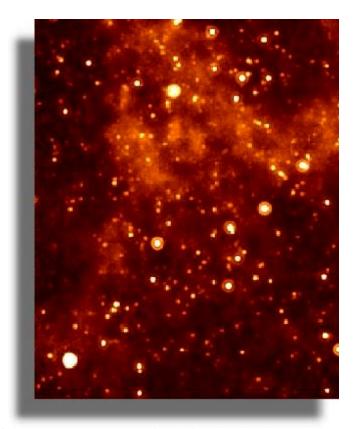
• The Energy Budget



The Hubble Deep Field allowed the UV/optical energy content of the Universe to be estimated



COBE discovered as much energy in the far infrared background as is emitted by stars in UV and optical light



SIRTF can resolve the far infrared background and show whether it is due to dust-hidden star formation



CO

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Origins

Mission

How Much of the Star Formation History of the Universe is Hidden in the Infrared? (Cont'd)

Range of Uncertainty 0.01 0.01 1 2 3 4 5 Redshift

HST measured the rate of dust-free star formation in distant galaxies, seen when the Universe was a small fraction of its current size and age.

Look Back Time (Billions of years) Smallest detail seen (Kpc) 0.6 15 SIRTF 20 Galaxies are this 10 **NGST** big 0.2 0.5 5 10 Redshift

NGST will reveal the structure of star-forming

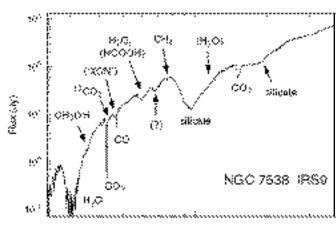
galaxies in the early Universe.

Counting the Stars

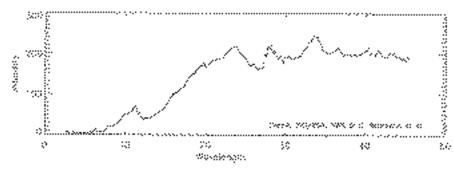


SIRTF will also measure how many stars have *previously* formed in these galaxies, further reducing the uncertainty in the star formation history of the Universe.

- Interstellar, circumstellar, and solar system, matter is chemically rich and diverse
- SIRTF spectra can identify icy and mineral materials around young stars which may harbor forming planets
- Higher resolution spectra from SOFIA and NGST can study gas phase species in these objects



Wavelength Ices in star forming clouds include organic material



Stellar Dust Cloud (HD 100546)

Minerals around young stars are similar to these in our solar system

Comet Hale-Bopp

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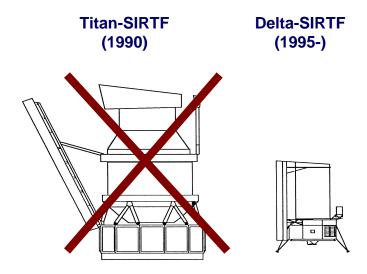
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Facility Earth 0.6 AU 0.5 AU 0.4 AU 0.3 AU 0.2 AU Sun p. 0 pace Infrar "Loops" and "kinks" in trajectory occur on 1-year centers CO **Observatory position** on February 3, 2007

Innovative solar orbit enables innovative warm launch architecture – achieves same lifetime with much less mass



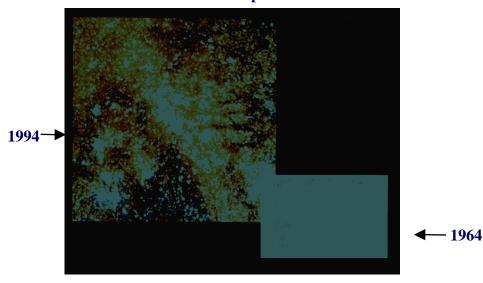
SIRTF Orbits the Sun

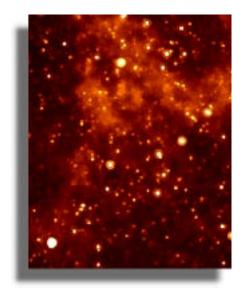
Launch Mass Liquid Helium Volume	5700 kg 3800 liters	905 kg 360 liters
Telescope Aperture	92 cm	85 cm
Planned Lifetime	5 year	5 year

A NASA Origins Mission

The Infrared Array Revolution

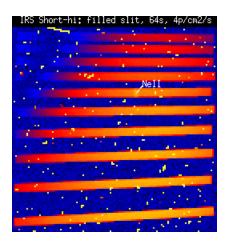
SIRTF instruments rely on infrared detector arrays with hundreds of thousands of pixels

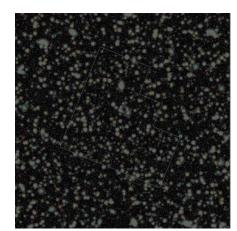




The Galactic Center

Simulated images from SIRTF cameras (above and below) and spectrograph (below left) show how SIRTF will use this technology





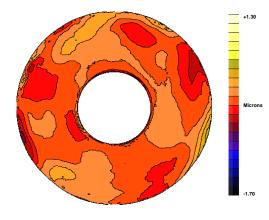


SIRTF Development Is Meeting Key Milestones

 Flight detector fabrication/ procurement underway



 Primary mirror tested cold: final polishing underway

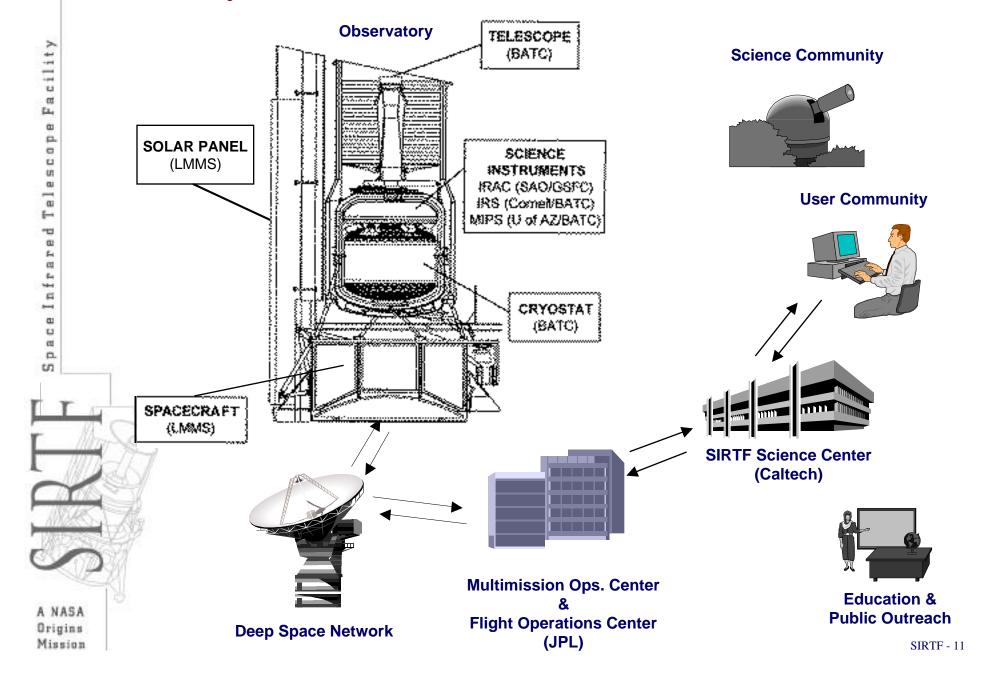


 Analysis of cryogenic system predicts lifetime in excess of 5-yr goal





SIRTF System Architecture and Team Members



SIRTF – An Observatory for the Community

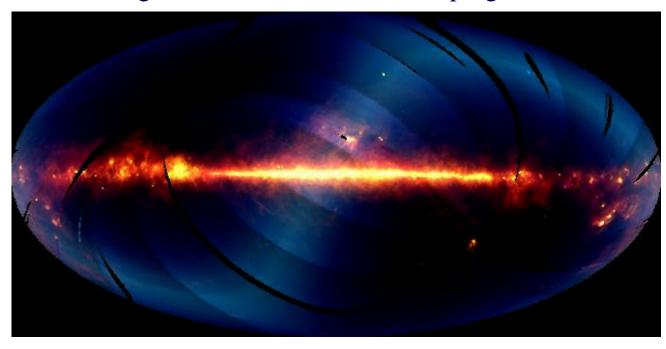
- Over 75% of SIRTF observing time will be awarded to the general scientific community via peer review. Steps taken to prepare the community include:
 - SIRTF Surveys Conference, 6/98
 - SIRTF Speakers' Bureau talks
 to ~30 astronomy departments
 - Prototype observation planning tools available on the WEB
 - Leading up to Calls for Proposals:
 - Legacy Science Program 7/00
 - General Observer Program 10/01





SIRTF Legacy Science Program (LSP)

- The LSP is a novel approach to engaging the community in large-scale SIRTF investigations
 - Teams competitively selected
 - Data made quickly available to all for SIRTF follow-on
 - Legacy programs will create large, coherent data bases, following tradition of earlier infrared programs





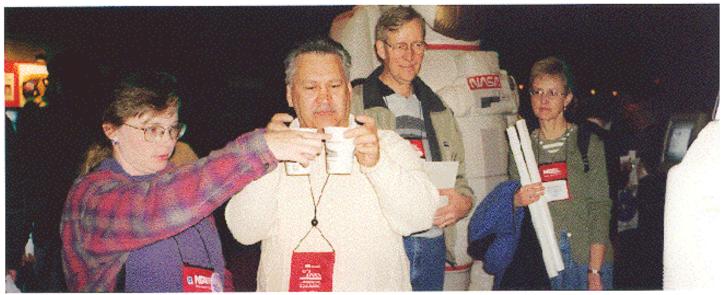
Mission

SIRTF Education & Public Outreach in Action







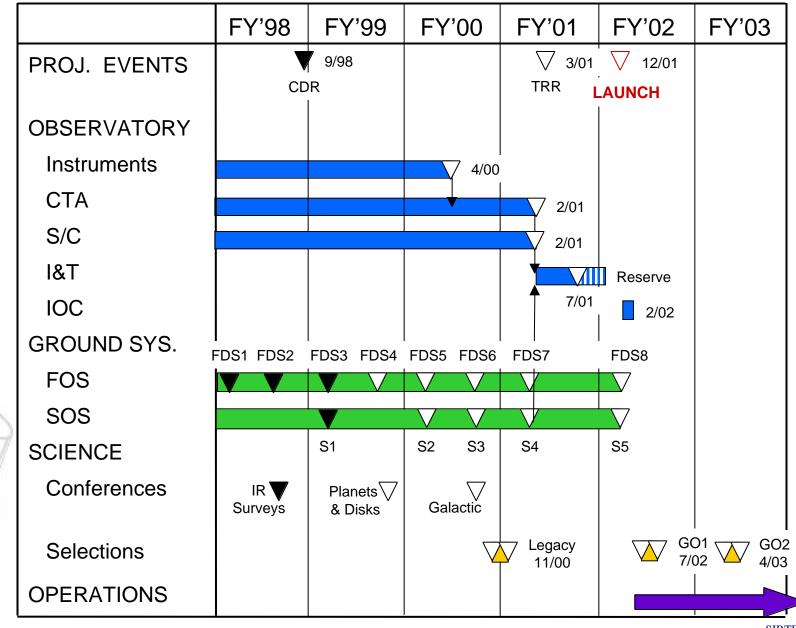


SIRTF Education & Public Outreach

- Educational module 1 (The Nature of Light) under development by U. Arizona and LA middle schools
- Module 2 (More Than the Eye Can See) under development at SIRTF Science Center
- Web-based "Infrared Tutorial" receiving awards
 - 60,000 external "hits" monthly {http://www.ipac.caltech.edu/Outreach/Edu/}
- Invited Talks @ AAPT National Convention (Anaheim, 1/99)
- Products Produced Recently
 - Brochure, Pocket Guide, Poster (all SIRTF)
 - NASA Lithograph (IR Astronomy)
 - 300,000 copies printed (including 100,000 for Hq Education)



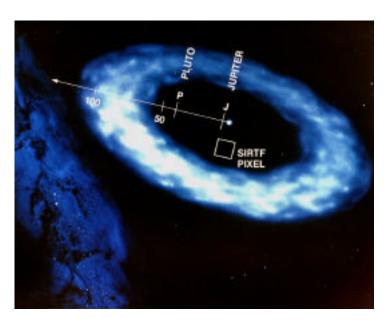
SIRTF Schedule



SIRTF – A Major Element of the Origins Program

- SIRTF will provide key scientific results to the Origins program. SIRTF will:
 - survey nearby stars for dust disks as faint as that in our own Solar System
 - study star formation in normal galaxies to beyond z = 3
 - probe dust-obscured ultraluminous galaxies to beyond z = 5
- SIRTF demonstrates key technologies for follow-on Origins missions
 - lightweight cryogenic optics
 - high performance passive cooling
 - state-of-the-art infrared detectors
 - deep space operations

SIRTF can image solar system like dust distributions around nearby stars





Highlights for the Coming Year

- Construction of SIRTF continues apace:
 - Completion of build-up of spacecraft structure – 5/99
 - Completion of cryostat –10/99
 - Instrument delivery for integration into telescope 4/00



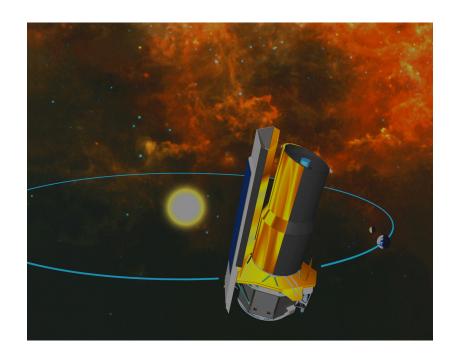
SIRTF flight spectrograph module

- Topical SIRTF Science Conferences open to all:
 - Planetary Science and Debris Disks 8/99
 - Galactic Astrophysics 5/00
- Release of Legacy Science Call for Proposals 7/00



Three Things to Remember about SIRTF

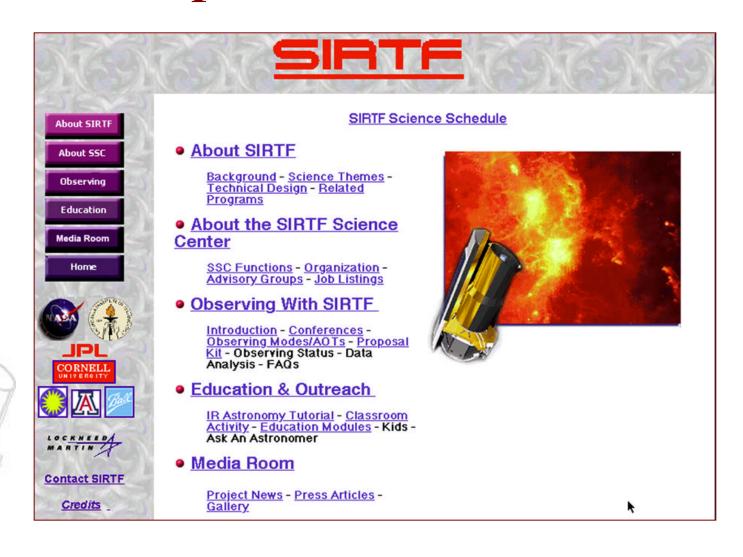
- SIRTF is a major scientific and technical element of the Origins Program
- SIRTF construction is proceeding on schedule towards launch in December 2001 and a projected lifetime of more than 5 years
 - The science
 community
 is mobilizing
 to respond
 to the SIRTF
 Legacy Science
 Opportunity



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For more information about SIRTF, visit our web site:

http://sirtf.caltech.edu/



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